

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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## THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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### The Failure of Gen. Lee.

The caprice of fortune and the uncertainty of war have been signally illustrated in the lot of Gen. Lee. We cannot but discredit the rumor that it is intended to indict him for high treason, but fate has visited him hardly enough already. For him alone, the most consummate of all commanders in America, was reserved a destiny which his own lieutenants and his oft-defeated rivals were permitted to escape. He alone lost a decisive battle. He alone suffered an absolute and irreparable disaster. Never before, in the whole history of the war, was a victory followed up, a rout made complete, or an army compelled to surrender. Never before was a general-in-chief taken prisoner in the field by another general-in-chief; never was a campaign concluded by capitulation and submission. The braggarts and blunders who at the beginning of the war cost their countrymen so dearly, still evaded this extremity of disaster, and were always enabled to report their armies as "safe." Lee himself, after one of his most brilliant victories, lamented the invariable absence of results, and complained that he could never capture a division or even a brigade of the vanquished enemy. These trophies it was his fate not to win for himself, but to contribute to others. The war was at last concluded, and the cause lost by the very commander who had done more than all the rest to promote and sustain them. Yet all this did in reality but speak for his extraordinary ability. He suffered the final defeat simply because he was the last to be beaten.

His lieutenants escaped because he was unconquered. Early was gradually driven out of the Shenandoah Valley by Sheridan, but he had Richmond open to him in his rear. Johnston was driven across the Carolinas, but he held his forces together with the assurance that there was Richmond to retire upon. Lee, however, the support and stay of all the rest, had only his own army and his own position, and found that army and position the armies of one adversary after another steadily closed. Whenever a divisional commander retreated before a Federal force, that force became disengaged for the combined campaign against Lee. He held Richmond so long that at last there was nothing else left for the enemy to take. The Capitals of Georgia and South Carolina, though far in his rear, had been taken already, and although he still guarded the frontier of the Confederacy, the interior had been penetrated and occupied behind him. North and South, East and West, the foe gradually encompassed him, and for months the end was at hand. That this end, for him, should be not only defeat, but prosecution, is too strange an event to be believed. Twelve months ago there was not an American of the North but would have enthusiastically hailed his accession to the command of all the armies of the Republic.

It is obvious, however, that the abruptness of the end, combined with the terrible crime by which it was signalized, has affected the American Government. Not only is a new and more uncompromising President at the head of the State, but the State itself is under the influence of natural passion. Peace came at last with an absolute shock, and the collapse of the South was sudden and complete

that it removed all immediate necessity of conciliation or compromise. Let the North do what they will, the South for the present can fight no more. The stories from Arkansas and Texas are apocryphal, and indeed, we know that no organized forces from these parts could be brought effectually upon the scene of war, even when the Mississippi was in the hands of the Confederates. The North, in short, is so absolutely master of the field that President Johnson is exempted from many of the considerations which President Lincoln but a few months since would have been compelled to entertain. Yet it must be acknowledged that as regards foreign nations his policy has been unexceptionable, and that the plain interests of the future may gradually prevail with him in his internal administration over theoretical conceptions of allegiance and treason.

The whole course of this civil war has been unique in its character. The Confederate leaders did more than any insurgent chief have ever done, and ended with less to show for it. Theirs was no "Provisional" Government, organized in secrecy and maintained at hazard. For four years they claimed place openly, and not unreasonably, among the States of the world. If the Confederate Government was not recognized in diplomatic form, it obtained, at any rate, every other kind of acknowledgment. It was known on the exchanges of Europe, and contracted loans on no unfavorable terms. It found its way into our Year Books and geographies, and became for its brief term of existence a genuine political reality. Posterity may turn even to the respectable *Almanach de Gotha*, and learn who were the Southern officers of State in the year 1864. Great English statesmen recognized the creation of a new nation, and yet of that nation there remains less now than usually survives even the most hopeless insurrection. Six weeks sufficed to convert secession from a mighty revolution into a treasonable crime.—*London Times*, June 7.

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—Wm. B. Astor is sixty-five years old; worth millions; a round-faced, pleasant, quiet-mannered gentleman on the cloudy side of sixty; owns two thousand dwellings, is a lenient landlord.

A. T. Stewart, thin, nervous, dignified; worth thirty millions, and liberal in cases of benevolence which appeal to his sympathies.

Commodore Vanderbilt is white-haired, red checked, seventy, worth forty millions, drives a fast horse, keeps a fast boat, controls two fast railroad companies with fast men, and gives away his money very lavishly.

August Belmont, twenty millions, coarse, stout, fifty, and very German.

George Opdyke, five millions, fifty but looks younger; an agreeable gentleman.

James Gordon Bennett, five millions, seventy-three years old, dignified in manner, broad Scotch accent, benevolent to the poor.

The war in New Zealand goes on with increased ferocity. Gen. Cameron, the British Commander-in-Chief, acting on the defensive. The last feat of the Maroi rebels was to eat an English missionary who they had captured. The Marois were not wholly unkind, however; they allowed the missionary to say his prayers, and then eat him to the last morsel, beginning in palliation of the seeming atrocity of this mode of disposing of a prisoner of war, that the missionary had been a land speculator!

The Armstrong gun, for the invention of which, the inventor received he honors of knighthood, to say nothing of more solid compensation, is said to be a disappointment to the British Government.

### Munchausen Redivivus.

To the great student of history the fact is patent that Baron Frederick Hieronymus Munchausen died peacefully in his bed, at Bodinweg, in Hanover, after his marvelous fictions had rendered his name famous to all ages. History also vouches for the fact that the aforesaid Munchausen died without issue in either branch. But history often errs, and it is possible that the individual who reported the fire at Barnum's for the *Tribune*, in yesterday's edition, can claim, with honor to himself, if not to Munchausen, lineal descent from the greatest liar of modern times. We are informed by this credible personage that the lions in the Museum paced hurriedly up and down, moaning distantly. He also observed through a window, into which he directed his visual organs, a large cage containing a lion and lioness. Here are a few more apocryphal passages from the same veracious source:

"The polar bear had shrunk to the coolest corner, with half his fur burnt from his snowy coat, and there sat wondering upon the scene before him. Accustomed, as he had been, to deal with only the walrus and the seal in the cold blue waters of the Arctic regions, he was evidently considerably alarmed at the excessively torrid scene, which was blazing through the room. Under the circumstances he found it impossible to take it coolly.

"With a simultaneous bound the lion and his mate sprang against their bars, which gave way and came down with a great crash, releasing the beasts, which for a moment, apparently amazed at their sudden liberty, stood in the middle of the floor lashing their sides with their tails and roaring delightedly.

"Meanwhile the lion and the tiger were continuing their contest, now with the advantage on one side, now on the other; and the box was slowly tightening his fatal coils round the panting body of the lioness, which, however, bit and struggled, lacerating the striped skin of its adversary terribly. The floor was already crimson with their blood, while the commingling hisses, howls, yells and roars utterly surpassed all efforts at description."

This kind of thing is styled by the *Tribune* as "Our Reporter's Vision of Life and Death." In order to view the situation in the Museum, the *Tribune* reporter stationed himself at a window in Ann street, where, as he states, he was "confident of finding items in abundance." Well, the said items were found, and found with a vengeance. Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, whom Pope has immortalized as the greatest liar of history, could not have done better. According to Mr. Hand, the manager of the museum, there was neither lions, lionesses or tigers in the Museum at the time of its destruction by fire. The *Tribune* man also states that he heard the dying groans of one of the aforesaid beasts "at a distance of half a mile." He had a slight advantage in his oracular organs over the fifty thousand spectators of the fire. But, then, what of that? the beasts had to be done in as dramatic a manner as possible. Perish truth—the circulation of the *Tribune* must not diminish for want of healthy mental bubulum. [*New York World*].

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent says a company has been formed in that city, and a large amount subscribed by Northern and Southern capitalists for the establishment of another direct line of fast steamers between New York and Charleston.

W. P. Powell, a colored man, has been appointed Notary Public by the Governor of New York, and has taken the oath of office. He is the first colored man who has occupied such a position in New York city.

Hon. Pierre Soule has opened a law office in the city of Mexico. So much for his possession of the French and Spanish languages. While our young professional men are now generally idle, they cannot do better than exercise themselves over Ollenderff in acquisition of the Continental languages. The French is the great world's conversation language. Very soon the German and Spanish will be absolutely necessary to every lawyer in the Southern States—the former especially. If not absolutely necessary here, they are both valuable capital for the professional man who shall seek his fortunes in contiguous lands.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, has delivered an address in Louisville in advocacy of the constitutional amendment to abolish and prohibit slavery, and illustrative of the advantage of free over slave labor. He admonished his hearers that the progress of events had practically destroyed the institution of slavery, and urged them to take measures immediately for its abolition in Kentucky.

A severe storm on Sunday, the 10th, caused immense freshets in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the Raritan and Schuylkill Rivers fields were flooded, bridges injured and carried away, houses and barns nearly submerged, and much property wholly destroyed. On the New Jersey Central Railroad a bridge was undermined and a freight train was consequently turned over, with all its freight. Many animals were drowned.

Commanders of Federal cavalry marching through Texas have given orders to prevent all trespasses upon private property, and to stop straggling. The Central Texas Railroad is in a fair way toward completion, much to the gratification of the Federal soldiers. Jayhawkers and thieves are doing much mischief in the interior of Texas.

One of the largest banking houses in the United States is in the Baden-Baden of America (Saratoga). It is called the Euro Bank. John Morrissey (of Heenan notoriety) is President. Ten thousand dollars may be staked (and lost) on a card. Ladies get gentlemen to play for them, says the correspondent of the *World*.

It is said there are persons who live at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, keep their carriages, and have a box at the opera, and yet only return an income of \$600. This is jocosely accounted for by the fact that every man has a right to deduct his house rent from his income, and by the supposition that each one of these persons deducts the rental of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Burglars are busy in Charleston, robbing shops, houses and wagons. Yet the general tone of the press in that city is very encouraging. A fine trade is anticipated this winter, and when this is the case, public morals may well be permitted to take care of themselves.

The *New York Post* coolly admits that, now that the negro has been made a freedman, the probability is that he will undergo the fate of the red man. It needs no ghost of Hamlet to confirm this anticipation.

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CASE SUPERIOR LONGCLOTHS.  
French MOURNING MUSLINS  
Marked at VERY LOW PRICES  
ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS.  
July 25

### Government Claims and Applications for Pardon.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with one of the most able and influential legal firms in Washington city, for the prosecution of Government claims and applications for pardon.

All applications for pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation must first be lodged with the Provisional Governor, and from thence forwarded to Washington city for final action by the President. The intervention of an attorney, both at this place and Washington city, will greatly facilitate the transaction and completion of such business.

C. J. ELFORD,  
Attorney at Law,  
Greenville, S. C.  
All papers in the State copy three times and send bills to C. J. E.

### Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name, style and firm of KILLIAN & WING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. WING, having purchased the debts due to the concern and assumed those due by it, persons having demands will present them to him, and persons indebted will make payment to him.

ELI KILLIAN,  
F. W. WING.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of ELI KILLIAN in the above firm, the business will hereafter be conducted by him in his own name. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

The subscriber takes pleasure in recommending his late partner, Mr. F. W. Wing, to the support of the former patrons of the late firm of Killian & Wing, and of the public generally. ELI KILLIAN.  
July 22 14\*

### TOWNSEND & NORTH.

BEG leave to inform their old friends and patrons that they will shortly have a stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, quite sufficient to supply all demands; but, for the present, they will keep a variety store.

They are now receiving and opening Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Tinware, Ink, Water Buckets, Brooms, Sifters, Pocket Knives, Matches, Needles, Muscad, extra fine Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Sweet Oil, assorted Jellies, Pickles, Hyson Tea, Water Crackers, Butter Biscuit, Ginger Cakes, Sugar and Flour. They will endeavor, as far as possible, to keep such articles as are needed, until they can get on their stock of Books. Store next to Bedell's.  
July 20 4

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W. T. Walters & Co., Baltimore.

L. D. Cresshaw, Esq., Richmond.

John Bratton, Esq., Winchester, S. C.

Asbury Coward, Esq., Yorkville, S. C.

Joseph Walker, Esq., Spartanburg, S. C.

M. L. Geary, Esq., Attorney, Edgefield, S. C.  
July 22 7

### Change of Schedule on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

SUMMER, JULY 10, 1865.

ON and after July 10, trains will run tri-weekly over this road, as follows:

Leave Kingsville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:15 a. m., for Pee Dee and all stations on the Cheraw and Darlington and North-eastern Railroad—passengers reaching Charleston same night.

Returning—Arrive at Kingsville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8:42 p. m., from any of the points indicated above.

HENRY M. DRANE,

July 14 12 General Superintendent.

### Brass and Copper Wanted.

SOLOMON & CO. still continue to purchase BRASS and COPPER.

The highest market price will be paid.

H. SOLOMON & CO.

W. at side of Assembly street.

July 6 1m

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